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Bakhtar News Agency

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Panarab Meeting Debates Drastic Steps Against US, UK

BEIRUT, Aug. 20. (AP).—A Panarab economic conference in Baghdad Saturday debated drastic measures against the United States and Britain amid reports it had agreed on "a gradual nationalisation" of U.S.-manned British-owned oil companies in the Arab world.

Reports received here said lack of agreement on other tougher measures might force the 29 finance, economy and oil ministers from 13 Arab states to refer the more thorny resolutions to an Arab summit conference planned for later this month or early September.

The reports said the economic conference might be convened again after the summit for discussions in the light of "new guidance" from the Arab chiefs of state.

Earlier dispatches from the Iraqi capital said agreement on gradual nationalisation of U.S. and British oil companies had saved the five-day old conference from a splintering clash between participating Arab governments.

Iraq has been arguing for a complete shutdown of Arab oil production for three months, saying that this would drain western Europe of all its oil reserves and bring pressure to bear on Israel to withdraw from Arab territories occupied during the Arab-Israeli war two months ago.

Iraq also calls for the withdrawal of all Arab assets from British and U.S. banks.

Saudi Arabia and other Arab states belonging to the "conservative" Arab camp are reported

(Contd. on page 4)

Over 170,000 Arab Refugees Apply To Return Home

AMMAN, Aug. 20. (AP).—Jordan prepared Saturday to send more than 2,000 war refugees back to their homes in Israeli occupied territory under a repatriation agreement with Israel.

Israel has cleared 680 families—about 3,500 persons—for return on the second day of the repatriation programme, said colonel Abdullah Rafii, secretary of the Jordanian government's Refugee Committee.

Red Cross officials, however, said the number cleared by Israel for return was 2,088.

More than 170,000 refugees have applied to return to the homes and camps they fled following the June war.

The Jordanian government has asked that Israel give priority to refugees living in temporary desert camps here but only 37 of the families given permission to return were from the camps, Rafii said. The rest were living in more comfortable conditions with friends and relatives in Amman and the towns of Zarka and Salt.

Israel has set Aug. 31 as a deadline for all refugees to return. Swiss officials of the International Red Cross estimate that even at Sunday's rate of return, it will take until end of October to get all the displaced persons back across the Jordan river ceasefire line and the Red Cross has asked that the deadline be extended.

The repatriation began Friday with 117 families returning. Meanwhile, to forestall Israeli charges that Jordan is inciting the refugees to foment trouble once they return to Israeli-held territory, Amman radio has toned down its broadcasts.

Libya, US Agree On Wheelus Base

TRIPOLI, Libya, Aug. 20. (Reuters).—Libyan and United States authorities have agreed on measures to freeze the activities of the big (U.S. Wheelus air base in Libya in the event of "foreign aggression" against any Arab state, it was reported here yesterday.

The Libyan news-agency said the two sides, which began talks here last week on the liquidation of the base, have agreed to the formation of a committee to draw up a complete inventory of the base, including planes, equipment, and other facilities.

In case of foreign aggression against an Arab state the committee would cooperate with the base authorities to freeze the activity of the base in order to ensure that it was not used against the Arab state.



Minister of Public Health Miss Kubra Nourzai visits the children of Pule Khumri kindergarten, accompanied by children's parents and provincial officials. The minister made a weekend trip to Baghlan to open two health centres and inaugurate a hospital in the province. The minister also visited the newly built hospital in Pule Khumri by the Ghory cement plant. The plant, which produces 400 tons of cement daily, is a major industrial establishment of Baghlan province.

Dr. Ehsan Taraki Explains Judicial System

By A Staff Writer

The Supreme Court of Afghanistan will have a court to decide which case belongs to which court, a secretariat, a department for research and study, a judicial inspection department and a court to put judges on trial when necessary.

This has been envisaged in the Supreme Court statute. The Supreme Court will operate on the basis of centralisation of power.

The nine judges of the Supreme Court, each will be a member of or be in charge of some other court of law.

The Cassation Court is one of the most important branches of the judiciary, Minister of Justice Dr. Ehsan Taraki said.

There will be public law court,

a penal court and a commercial and civic court under the authority of the Cassation Court, which is permanently stationed in Kabul. Each of these courts will have five judges.

The chief justice of the Court of Cassation and the presidents of the other courts will be appointed from the members of the Supreme Court for two years by the chief justice of the Supreme Court. (Supreme Court or Estara Mahkama).

Commercial and civic matters including commerce, and family matters and matters related to inheritance will be handled by the civic court.

The Public Law Court will handle cases arising between the state and individuals on taxation matters and other legal and administrative disputes, the minister said. It will also handle property settlement cases, contested elections to parliament, municipalities and provincial council, and labour disputes.

(The draft law on the provincial councils has been in parliament for about past two years. It is still awaiting final legislative action).

The Central Appeal Tribunal will also have public law, penal and commercial courts. Appellate cases will be sent to these courts.

Offences committed by contracted employees in the course of their duties, press offences, and smuggling will be appealed to the Penal Court.

Disputes related to taxation between individuals and the state and

legal and administrative disputes between the administration and individuals (such as property) and disputes arising from election to parliament, election to municipalities, and provincial jirgahs will be appealed to the Public Law Court.

The attorney general's office is entrusted with the task of implementing the decisions of the courts, and handling criminal investigations. They have nothing whatsoever to do with the drafting of project laws.

One of the departments of the ministry will prepare monthly income statistics of the law offices, not courts of law.

The Ministry of Justice will try to have branches for attorney's offices in all the provinces of Afghanistan, financial means permitting. The ministry will also try to have state representatives of judicial affairs in the woleswalis in all parts of Afghanistan, the minister said.

The attorney general's office will control the implementation of the decisions of the courts, prepare the cases for the courts, and following them till the final decision is made. It will also oversee the general implementation of rules and regulations.

The office of the cases of the state is entrusted with the task of looking after the interests of the state and defending the rights of individuals before the courts.

The law making department of the ministry will draft laws, which will be presented to the cabinet and sent to the Parliament.

Kiesinger Ends 6-Day Visit To Washington, Talks With LBJ

WASHINGTON, August 20. (DPA).—

The Federal German Chancellor Kurt Kiesinger was able to leave Washington after his six-day visit Saturday with the feeling that he had found considerable understanding and good will on Johnson's part.

Johnson's first meeting with Kiesinger was in Bonn in April this year on the occasion of Konrad Adenauer's funeral, under unfavourable conditions for a German-American summit. But now Johnson has the feeling that he has established a very close contact with the Bonn and chancellor.

He found Kiesinger to be not only a charming and witty conversationalist, but also a very good political advocate for the German cause.

When Kiesinger works out further plans for saving money in the armed forces budget he will have to bear in mind the very determined attitude taken by Johnson. President Johnson does not regard a reduction in the West German armed forces by 10,000 or 15,000 men and simultaneous mobilisation of the reserves merely as minor retraining move having military ramifications only in the German area.

A limited reduction of West German troops must of necessity cause other alliance partners to take steps in the same direction.

Johnson has particularly in mind the reactions of Belgium and Britain.

He sees himself as no longer being in the political position of effectively resisting massive demands within the U.S.A. to withdraw several American divisions from Europe.

The President envisages as the long term effect the complete disintegration of the Atlantic alliance, of which he considers himself as friend and protector.

The question of Johnson visiting

the Federal Republic of Germany again is not topical, although Kiesinger told the president he would be welcome at any time.

Johnson would very much like to accept this invitation—not only for political considerations, but also from a sentimental attachment connected with his origins in a German settlement area of Texas.

Under present circumstances a trip to Europe is out of the question for him.

It would therefore cause no surprise in Washington if the next Johnson-Kiesinger talks took place on the ranch in Texas, where the president would dearly have loved to welcome his West German guest on this occasion.

Reuter adds Kiesinger's visit seemed to have effectively sealed over a rift—the so-called "consultation gap"—that had been appearing in U.S.-West German relations.

Since the Chancellor took office, both sides had been speaking at each other from different sides of the Atlantic—a far cry from the situation when Chancellor Ludwig Erhard paid his frequent consultative visits here.

The new West German leader pleased Americans by expressing his philosophy on the future role of the Common Market, a role that did not detach it totally from the United States.

But he held firm on his reservations about signing a nuclear non-proliferation treaty that did not provide explicit guarantees against "nuclear blackmail" by nuclear powers against such non-nuclear powers as West Germany.

NIGERIAN FEDERAL GOVT. GETS SOVIET MILITARY AID

LAGOS, August 20. (Reuters).—Fifteen Soviet transport planes have landed military supplies, including fighter aircraft, at a northern Nigerian airport for the federal government.

The sources said 13 of the Soviet Antonov transport planes carried fighter aircraft believed to be either Mig-15s or Czechoslovak L-29s.

A federal spokesman, at a press briefing here, refused to comment on reports of rising arms deliveries to the Lagos government, which has been at war with Biafra for seven weeks.

The Antonov transports landed the planes and other supplies at the northern Nigerian airport of Kano, which has been closed for a week, the sources reported.

They said the Federal government had already taken delivery of six L-29 jets for tactical air strikes in the war against Biafra, Nigeria's former eastern region which broke away from the federation on May 30.

The L-29, which came into production in 1961, was developed as a jet trainer. It can carry either two machine guns under the wings or eight air-to-ground rockets and two bombs of up to 220 pounds (100 kilos).

The Mig-15, the first really modern Soviet jet fighter, began to appear in 1949 and proved itself in action in Korea.

The sources said four L-29s had been unloaded from a Polish ship here and taken by rail to Kaduna, headquarters of the federal air force. Two other L-29s had been

flown in via Accra last week.

A federal spokesman yesterday reported that a Biafran plane bombed one of the 14 oil storage tanks at the terminal town of Bonny Friday, setting fire to hundreds of thousands of gallons of crude oil.

The Shell-B.P. oil installations at Bonny, captured by a federal landing force a month ago, had been the target of continuous attacks, apparently by one of Biafra's two B-26 bombers, he added.

The rest of Shell-B.P.'s pumping and oilfield installations were seized by the secessionist regime when the company refused to pay royalties demanded by Biafran leader Lieutenant-Colonel Odumegwu Ojukwu.

Foreign military observers here said that both the Federal and Biafran armies appeared to be over-extended on the ground but the air power being assembled by the Lagos government could be the key to the campaign against Biafra.

Nangarhar Valley Project Agreement Signed With USSR

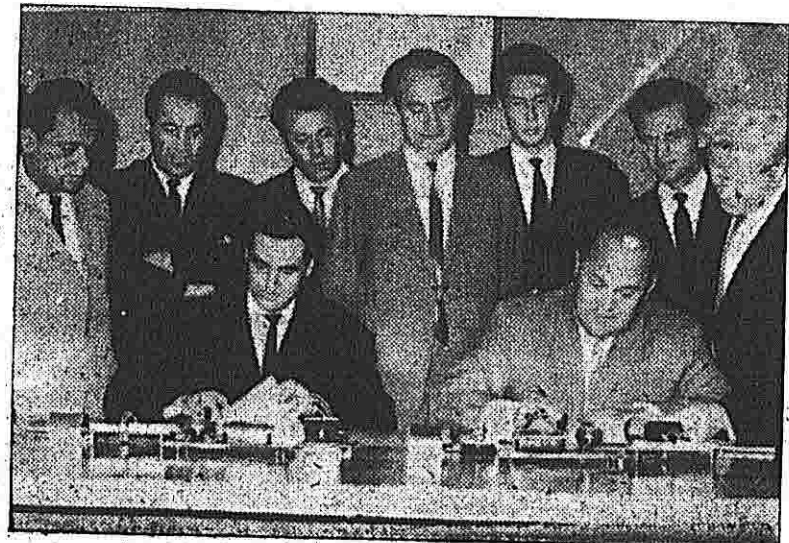
KABUL, Aug. 20. (Bakhtar).—An agreement was signed yesterday between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union under which the USSR will loan \$5,030,000 to bring land in the Nangarhar Valley Project which is not included in the mechanised farms under cultivation.

The loan will be spent for agricultural machinery and implements and parts and for the salaries of experts used in developing Nangarhar Valley Project land. The area covered under the agreement is 32,500 acres.

The loan is repayable in five years. The first instalment will be paid with three per cent interest in one year.

The agreement was signed on behalf of Afghanistan by A.A. Atayee, president of treasury in the Ministry of Finance and for the Soviet Union by A. Skavetin, economic counsellor in the USSR embassy.

President of the Nangarhar Development Authority A. Hakim, some other officials and experts of Nangarhar Valley Project and some members of the Soviet Embassy were also present.



Atayee (left) and Skavetin signing the loan agreement.

Her Majesty Donates Af.50,000 For The Blind

KABUL, Aug. 20. (Bakhtar).—Her Majesty the Queen has donated Af. 50,000 from her personal holdings to the Help the Blind Committee.

The committee, which is now 16 months old, holds courses in reading braille and handicrafts for some sixty blind persons from Kabul and the provinces.

Nafisa A. Seraj, president of the committee, said this year objects made by the blind will be put on sale at the national industrial and agricultural exhibitions at the Jashen grounds.

Mrs. Seraj said the committee plans to open a course on textile and carpet making for the blind soon.

Students Receive Certificates In Ed. Planning

KABUL, Aug. 20. (Bakhtar).—Graduation certificates were given yesterday to participants of a course on education planning held by the Planning Department of the Ministry of Education. Before presenting the certificates Deputy Education Minister Mohammad Asaf Mayel said in a speech that "education is the backbone of all our development efforts."

The aim of the course was to provide skills required in educational planning to a larger number of the ministry's staff.

President of the planning board in the Ministry of Education Mohammad Aref Ghausi said: "Education is an important factor in economic development of the country. Holding of courses and seminars on educational planning certainly contributes to better organisation of schools and other educational institutions of the country."

Czubek, Herman Talk To Geology Research Seminar

By A Staff Writer

Professor Dr. Czubek from the International Atomic Energy Agency spoke about nuclear geophysical measurement apparatuses at the seminar on new methods of mineral research yesterday.

Later he spoke on the nuclear radiation detectors and electronic and geophysical devices for surface and subsurface prospecting.

Professor Herman spoke on alluvial prospecting and the fundamentals of geochemical prospecting.

The seminar at Kabul University is attended by delegates from India, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, Pakistan, Nepal and Ceylon.

UNESCO Team Inspects Jalalabad School Buildings

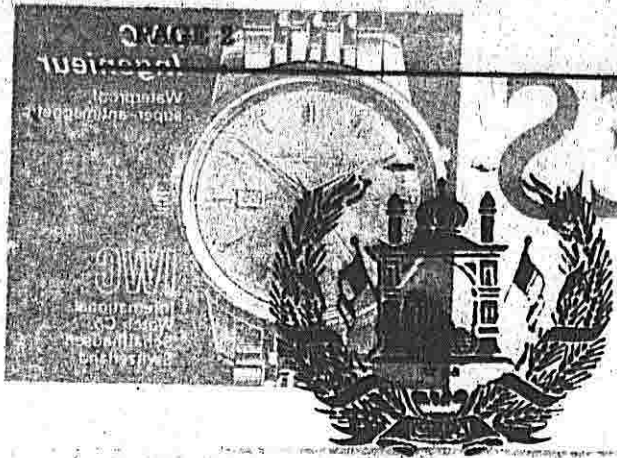
JALALABAD, Aug. 20. (Bakhtar).—A team of construction engineers from UNESCO Saturday inspected the blueprints and building operations on the Jalalabad Teachers College and the annex to the city's high school.

The team is here to inspect all schools under construction. The teachers college building is 85 per cent finished and the annex 50 per cent.

Five middle schools are under construction all of which will be completed by the end of the current year, the provincial education department said.

KABUL, Aug. 20. (Bakhtar).—The Ministry of Education medical team returned from Wardak yesterday after a month visiting 51 middle and primary schools. They gave medical examinations to more than 10,000 students and made speeches at various occasions on different aspects of preventive medicine.

The mission sent 15 students to Kabul for treatment according to Dr. Hassan Ali, president of the Health Department of the Ministry of Education. They treated 1,250 students in the provinces.



THE KABUL TIMES

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The Judiciary in Afghanistan

We are happy to notice that the way for the establishment of the Court of Afghanistan. In accordance with Article 127 of the Constitution, the Court must come into existence on October 14.

With its formal inauguration, a new chapter in the development of the separation of powers, judicial reform, and the rights of individuals will be opened.

There is no doubt that it will take years before a well established supreme court exists, with all its inevitable and indispensable ramifications. But its beginning will accelerate the development of the judiciary markedly.

The Supreme Court and its subsidiary courts in Kabul and the provinces, will need personnel and substantial financial resources, like any branch of the state.

It is difficult, from the point of view of a comparative study of the world's constitutions, to describe a special pattern for the Supreme Court of Afghanistan and the way the judiciary will exercise its actions, yet it may be said that the Afghan judiciary combines the administrative law of France with the common law of England and other Anglo-Saxon countries.

The Afghan judiciary will handle cases of civil service disputes and offences, and will consider the parties, whoever they may be, as equal before the law.

Nothing great was ever achieved

without enthusiasm.

—Ralph Waldo Emerson

One of the biggest questions which the judiciary in Afghanistan is faced with is the timing of the various stages of constitutional development. The judicial interpretation and practice. But whether the Afghan Supreme Court will have the power of judicial review remains to be seen.

In accordance with Article 98 of the Constitution, which says that the judiciary consists of a Supreme Court and other courts, the number of which shall be determined by law, the Ministry of Justice has already prepared a statute for the Supreme Court, which sets out in detail the organisation of the courts in the capital and in the provinces. It also provides for establishment of some special courts in the future.

It is interesting to note that according to Article 98 of the Constitution the jurisdiction of the judiciary is exclusive of military courts, as is customary in Western democracies, are excluded from the purview of the judiciary's authority.

Among the many important duties which the Supreme Court will have is safeguarding the rights of individuals against the state. According to Article 33 of the Constitution anyone who, without due cause, suffers damage from the government is entitled to compensation and may file suit in court.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's *Amis* in an editorial commented on Afghanistan's exports to India. The renewal of the agreement on the exchange of goods between Afghanistan and India is of utmost importance from the viewpoint of our foreign trade and regional cooperation, it said.

After the outbreak of hostilities between Pakistan and India in 1965, Afghanistan suffered in spite of the rather unusual transit facilities provided by Pakistan for Afghan goods destined to India. Thus, our fruit merchants and producers suffered not only due to fall of exports to India but also due to the rise in the prices of goods brought over from India by plane instead of by land.

Unfortunately even now at our peak fruit export season, Pakistan has not opened the Hussein Wali Kote for two-way Afghan transit trade with India. Since the renewed agreement envisages an increase in the volume of trade between the two countries, transportation problems and difficulties faced by Afghan merchants in Delhi and Amritsar should be considered seriously by both parties to the agreement, the editorial emphasised.

It stressed the need for greater trade exchange between countries of this region, notably Afghanistan, India, Iran and Pakistan. Regional exchanges become all the more important since conditions for the sale of raw materials from developing countries continuously deteriorate.

To offset this it becomes necessary for countries of the region to solve their differences by peaceful means in order to pave the ground for better understanding and closer and more profitable commercial ties.

We hope that Pakistan and India, both of which have friendly relations with Afghanistan, will facilitate the complete opening of the Hussein Wali Kote, our traditional transit route before and after the partition of the Indian sub-continent, the editorial concluded.

Today's *Ishtak* carries an editorial on the latest developments in Nigeria. Nigeria, the most populous country in Africa, is engaged in a civil war.

Newly independent countries face a lot of economic problems, it said. Leaders in these countries will have

find prompt solutions for these problems, in most cases without any assistance from outside.

But before they get a chance to work out solutions it is becoming a regular phenomenon that they fall prey to personal ambitions and internal power struggles. Nigeria at present is facing such a difficulty.

The editorial then gives a short background of the country during

its post-independence years. After a short period of apparent stability the country witnessed coups and now it is threatened by disintegration.

The present crisis, the editorial concluded, is the result of discord, political immaturity and selfishness of the country's leaders. Only the country and its people will suffer unless these differences are solved among Nigerian leaders.

Frankfurter *Allgemeine*, one of West Germany's major national newspapers with a conservative outlook, commented on what it called a shift in the U.S. attitude toward North Vietnam.

It recalled previous reports that South Vietnamese President Ngo Dinh Diem's overthrow was partly due to permitting his brother Nhu to put out peace feelers toward Ho Chi Minh in Hanoi.

In a marked shift from its former stand, the U.S. government would now not only tolerate contact with North Vietnam, but even seemed to encourage them, the newspaper said.

After the presidential elections in South Vietnam, it was indicated recently, peace talks with Hanoi would perhaps be possible or would at least be desirable.

Contacts with any prospects of success could only be established secretly, the paper said, since the other side must retain the possibility of saving face.

Standing in the way of a negotiated peace was also the fact that Hanoi was still not convinced that it was on the loser's side.

It was wise to consider peace feelers between Saigon and Hanoi as a "very remote" possibility, the newspaper concluded.

The Washington *Evening Star* said of China: "It is of more than passing interest that the Chinese communists, after receiving an ultimatum-like telegram from Premier Kossygin, quickly retreated from their latest set-to with the Soviet Union. After two days of out-

rageous Red Guard conduct and the filing of a normal diplomatic protest, Kossygin took the unusual step of intervening directly and personally with his public warning that unless the fighter Swirsk were forthwith set free to sail for home, the new \$275 million Sino-Soviet trade agreement would be subject to nullification.

It was a marked shift from Mao and his co-conspirators, despite the seeming irrationality of their great proletarian cultural revolution, are little enough to abandon rough action when they are dealt with firmly of the fact that such action is likely to hurt them more than anybody else. Further, the Swirsk incident plainly indicates that the violent antics of the Red Guards, far from being spontaneous or uncontrollable, can be turned on or off at will by the Peking High Command.

The Washington *Daily News* said on the Johnson-Kiesinger talks: "The best thing that came out of the visit, from our viewpoint, was that through his appearance before reporters, our people got a closer look at the new West German leader. In explaining his nation's many problems—the division of Germany, the future of Europe, relations with the 'United States'—he made a lot of sense. The Chancellor promised his government will go on making its big contribution to NATO defence (without substantial cuts in military forces), at the same time it will try harder to reduce political tension and lower the possibilities of a new war."

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Luthuli's Failure A Tragedy

The struggle must go on, speak humbly and without levity when I say that, God giving me strength and courage enough, I shall die, if need be, for this cause. But I do not want to die until I have seen the building begun."

—Albert Luthuli in the epilogue to his autobiography, "Let My People Go," written in 1962.

He did not live to see it or any sign of it. The age of 68 or 69 the never discovered the exact date of his birth and was, therefore, many without a birthday. Albert Luthuli, a South African politician, was struck down in a senseless accident. He had been going blind. The evening after his death, a Stokely Carmichael meeting in London, an exiled South African politician said to me: "What an anti-climax and what a waste. History has strange things. Verwoerd, killed by a parliamentary messenger and Luthuli killed by a train. Stokely Carmichael, which his Black Power has given liberation."

Very different meetings from that of Luthuli, who in the last few years had been powerless and forgotten in his own country, South Africa. Yet in stature in Africa he ranked with Nigeria's Balewa (the murdered federal prime minister) and Kenya's Kenyatta.

Luthuli's tragedy is that he died with his mission unfulfilled. South Africa's tragedy is that it knew no better than to ban, restrict and silence a black leader who was wise enough and tolerant enough to seek justice and a better South Africa not only for the people of his own colour but for all people. His failure was South Africa's failure.

Long after he had seen all attempts at non-violent resistance contemptuously crushed by an extremely efficient apartheid machine supported by the great majority of white South Africans, he could still draw this line: that anti-white racialism was just as bad as anti-black racism.

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AWONDERFUL BOOK THAT FELL IN PROFANE HANDS

The following article was read by a member of the Kabul Times staff. It is a reproduction of a letter from S.G. Ettemadi, an international scholar, to the Kabul Times. The letter is a reproduction of a letter from S.G. Ettemadi, an international scholar, to the Kabul Times. The letter is a reproduction of a letter from S.G. Ettemadi, an international scholar, to the Kabul Times.

Nizami's Khamsa is a collection of five works by Nizami Ganjavi, a famous Persian poet. The Khamsa is a collection of five works by Nizami Ganjavi, a famous Persian poet. The Khamsa is a collection of five works by Nizami Ganjavi, a famous Persian poet. The Khamsa is a collection of five works by Nizami Ganjavi, a famous Persian poet.

Scattered Leaves
Nizami said in one place "Kaiko-bad's generosity was thrown to the winds" and in another "the leaves of this priceless book in every direction".

Lofty Towers
Many other words, disjointed and therefore difficult to say whether they are parts of a verse or prose, can be read across the waistline of the towers. The distinctive quality of this painting is the phrase, under the illustration written in the same hand as the text of the Khamsa, which says: "Sura-Behzad".

Shireen's Suicide
Exactly the same painting has been copied from pencilled sketches in the British Museum and reproduced in Nizami's Haft-Paika published by the Armagh Press in Tehran in 1315.

Architects Make a Breakthrough
Early one February day in London something exciting and challenging happened. It created fresh horizons in the architects' world. When a few eminent architects from the U.S. and Britain, together with others from Canada and France, representing Commonwealth countries, met at the Royal Institute of British Architects, the agenda promised another round of vague and inconclusive talks.

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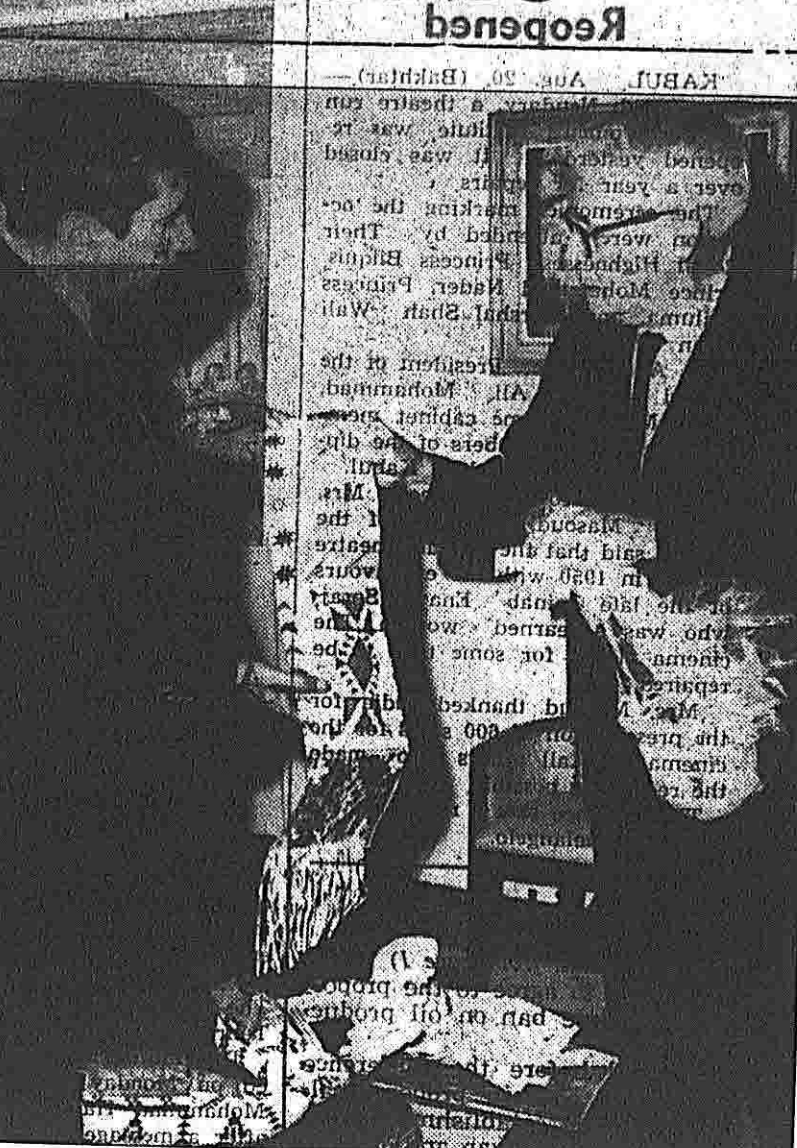
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Professor Percy Buchanan, right, director of Asian Studies at the University of Oklahoma, in the United States, is shown as he presented American Indian objects to Ahmad Ali Motamed, director of the Kabul Museum. Professor Buchanan, who is also permanent secretary of the Midwestern United States Conference of Asian Affairs, gave the museum an American Indian smoking pipe, bag, a pair of moccasins (Indian footwear), and a papoose board, used for carrying small children. The gifts were from the Stovall Museum of the University of Oklahoma. Professor Buchanan is in Afghanistan to study the movement of ancient cultures through the Asian area.

Telling Stories
The fifth painting belongs to the Haft-Paika and concerns the daughter of the King of the Third Dominion (Patriarchal Khamsa) in the act of telling a story to Bahram in the Green Dome. This scene is depicted by Nizami in these lines:

The Kath
The paintings in this volume, especially those of the arches, domes, and entrances conform to the statements made by the Western scholars about Behzad's art and his paintings in this volume. As far as the handwriting in the volume is concerned, we do not find anywhere in the book, except at the end of Leila Majnun the scribe mentions his name in the following phrase: "Katiba-o-Elfakir 'el-haghir Sultan Ali-el-Heravi".

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Zainab Nendary Reopened

KABUL, Aug. 20, (Bakhtar).—The Zainab Nendary, a theatre run by the Women's Institute, was reopened yesterday. It was closed over a year for repairs.

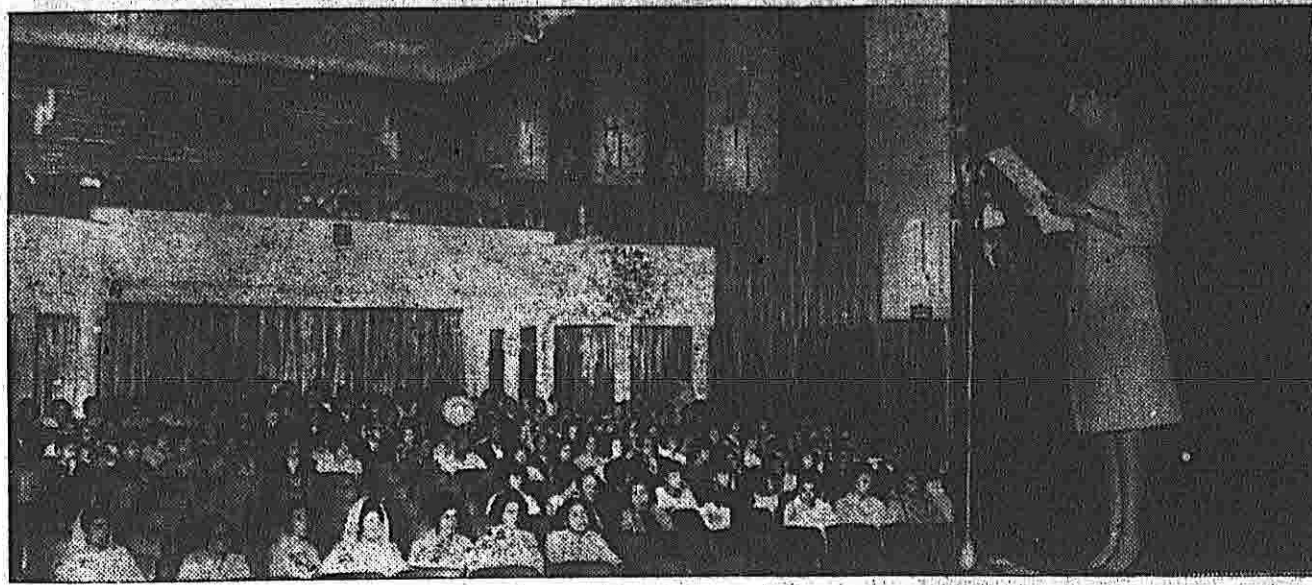
The ceremonies marking the occasion were attended by Their Royal Highnesses Princess Bilquis, Prince Mohammad Nader, Princess Lailuma, and Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi.

Dr. Abdul Zaher, President of the Wolesi Jirgah, Ali Mohammad, Court Minister, some cabinet members, and some members of the diplomatic corps stationed in Kabul.

In her welcoming speech Mrs. Bahija Masoud, director of the theatre said that the Zainab Theatre opened in 1950 with the endeavours of the late Zainab Enayat Seraj, who was a learned woman. The cinema closed for some time to be repaired.

Mrs. Masoud thanked India for the presentation of 600 seats for the cinema, and all others who made the reopening possible.

The audience saw a movie on the life of Michelangelo.



Zainab Nendary in reopening night.

Afghan Week In Review:

Kabul Prepares 49Th Jashen Celebrations

By Wakibeen

An important meeting among Asian countries—the ministerial level coordinating committee session of the Asian Highway—began during the past week in Kabul and ended with success. It was first time for a UN meeting in Afghanistan. The next session is to be held in Tehran.

The ministerial meeting was opened on Monday by Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Malwandwal after a message was read from His Majesty the King. His Majesty called the convening of the meeting in Afghanistan "a measure and token of our interest in the affairs of this region and in particular in the successful completion of this (Asian Highway) project."

Malwandwal called the project a bright example of regional cooperation among developing countries, adding that such cooperation "has opened a new vista where coordinated efforts yield harmonised multiple benefits."

In his speech the Prime Minister gave a brief account of Afghanistan's achievements in road building which started only ten years ago. He said a total of 2,000 kilometres of surfaced highways has been built in the country during this period and it is expected that by the end of the Third Five Year Plan Afghanistan will be able to further increase the length of its paved roads.

The ministers of ECAFE countries during their three day meeting approved a five-year plan of operation for the Asian Highway. The draft for this was prepared by a committee of experts which had met in Kabul the week before.

On the final day of the meeting U Nyun, Executive Secretary of ECAFE, told the delegates that as a student of history he believes that history repeats itself. Bamian, Kandahar and Herat have played important roles in the past. Nyun said that ECAFE will give high priority to the construction of the Kabul-Herat highway through Bamian.

While the Asian Highway meeting was going in Kabul, Afghanistan was also getting ready for the

Jashen celebrations which start Thursday. There will be a three day public holiday but the celebrations will last for a week.

Jashen is the celebration of the country's gaining independence in 1919. On the first day of Jashen His Majesty the King will speak over Radio Afghanistan to the entire nation. This will be followed by a military parade.

There will also be a parade by students. Football teams from Pakistan, and the Soviet Union and hockey and wrestling teams from

India are also to hold matches with Afghan teams during this period.

On the second day of Jashen His Majesty the King will open the industrial and agricultural exhibitions.

In other news of the week, Minister of Public Health Kubra Nourzai Wednesday opened a 70-bed hospital in Baghlan in northern Afghanistan. Later at a special gathering she announced the complete eradication of malaria in Baghlan and Pule Khumri, areas which only twenty years ago were so infested with the disease that the working population was paralysed.

World News In Brief

DAMASCUS, Aug. 20, (AP).—An Iraqi government delegation is scheduled to leave for Turkey within the next two days to discuss details of a projected highway linking Ankara and Baghdad, Baghdad radio reported Saturday.

The radio said preliminary talks on bringing about this project were conducted in Baghdad last month by a visiting delegation from Turkey's public works ministry.

TOKYO, Aug. 20, (AP).—Hanoi's Vietnam News Agency (VNA) Saturday claimed three more U.S. jet planes were shot down over North Vietnam, bringing the total number of American aircraft downed over the north up to Aug. 17 to 2,192.

VNA, in a broadcast monitored here, said "one was blasted over Yen Bai province on Aug. 12 another over Nghe An province on Aug. 17."

"The third (an F4C) was knocked down by 12 A-1A shells of the armed forces in Quang Binh on Aug. 17."

DAMASCUS, Aug. 20, (AP).—King Faisal of Saudi Arabia conferred Saturday with UAR ambassador Yahya Abdel Kader for the first time in several months.

In reporting the meeting, however, Mecca radio did not elaborate.

The meeting followed several reports that more than one Arab country was trying to mediate a

settlement between the UAR and Saudi Arabia to end the five-year-old royalist-republican civil war in Yemen.

SALISBURY, Aug. 20, (Reuters).—Rhodesian troops and police near the Zambian border are hunting down remnants of an alleged terrorist gang said to have planned to cross Rhodesia and infiltrate into South Africa.

About 30 heavily armed men who slipped across the Zambezi River border from Zambia last weekend are said to have been members of the banned South African Organisation, the African National Congress (ANC).

NICOSIA, Aug. 20, (AP).—Two Turkish Cypriots were wounded by a mystery explosion which blew up their car early yesterday as they were travelling along a dirt road outside their village of alaminos in southern Cyprus.

A second explosion followed a few hours after the first one in the same area, but nobody was hurt.

Meanwhile police yesterday announced they had found the body of 40-year-old Turkish Cypriot with gunshot wounds near the Limni Mines in western Cyprus.

Nigerian Situation

(Contd. from page 2) withdrew federal forces from the East, not anticipating that Ojukwu would build up an army of his own to throw against the Lagos government.

None of these concessions, nor others, made Gowon any more palatable to the infuriated Ibos, many of whom were slain or were driven from their homes and civil posts in the North during the second coup.

To date they have remained implacable. The refusal of the Ibos to be appeased by anything less than the ouster of Gowon seems to assure the continuance of fighting long after the predicted defeat of the Biafran army.

Outwardly, at least, according to reports, Lagos seems unaffected by and indifferent to the civil war raging between the federal army and the forces of Biafra. No shortages of food or industrial supplies are noticeable, if indeed they do exist.

But the war is gradually taking its toll of the national economy, and the federal energy that should be going into reorganising a government that has just been through two coups and assuring the industrial, social and economic progress of the country is being by efforts to put down the rebellion.

Based on the view that symbolically, at least, the civil war is a personal confrontation between Gowon and Ojukwu, both young, personable, well educated and determined, one observer has predicted that the end will not come until each has destroyed the other.

(CONTINENTAL PRESS)

HOME NEWS IN BRIEF

KABUL, Aug. 20, (Bakhtar).—Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Malwandwal was received by His Majesty the King at 10 a.m. Saturday morning in Gulkhana Palace, the Royal Protocol, Department announced.

KABUL, Aug. 20, (Bakhtar).—The Italian ambassador in Kabul Antonio San Felice di Monteforte met the Minister of Justice Dr. M.E. Taraki in his office at 2 p.m. yesterday.

KABUL, Aug. 20, (Bakhtar).—Mohammad Shafiq Wejdan and Sayed Yakoub Wasfi, staff members of Radio Afghanistan, returned from Australia yesterday where they took training courses on a Colombo Plan programme.

KABUL, Aug. 20, (Bakhtar).—The Nepalese ambassador to Delhi, Yadu Nath Khanal, who is also accredited to the court of Kabul, arrived here yesterday to say good bye. His term of office in Delhi and Kabul has been completed.

FAIZABAD, Aug. 20, (Bakhtar).—A delegation from the Food Procurement Department arrived here to pick the site for construction of food grain silos. The delegation is touring several

northern provinces for this purpose.

FAIZABAD, Aug. 20, (Bakhtar).—Light earth tremors were felt in Faizabad at 6.05 a.m. yesterday. No damage was reported.

USSR Builds World's Biggest Blast Furnace

MOSCOW, Aug. 20, (Tass).—The construction of a blast furnace of 2,700 cubic metres volume is nearing completion in the Ukraine. The furnace will produce approximately 1,800,000 tons of pig iron annually. Such gigantic furnaces are not now known in the metallurgical industry anywhere in the world.

The biggest blast furnace in the Soviet Union is 2,300 cubic metres. Last February, 2,535 cubic metre blast furnace was built in Japan. This record will be exceeded by metallurgists and builders of Ukraine.

The new furnace is an important step on the way to complete automation of iron and steel industry. All operations at this furnace which will smelt 12,000 tons of raw material in 24 hours are fully mechanised and to considerable extent automated.

UAR, Yugoslavia, India To Discuss Joint Eco. Plans

NEW DELHI, Aug. 20, (Reuters).—

Delegates from the United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia and India will meet in Delhi tomorrow to draw up plans for industrial cooperation between the three countries.

The ten-day meeting will be the first to be held by industrial cooperation working group set up by ministers of the three countries last December.

The Yugoslavia delegation, led by Hasan Sijak, assistant federal secretary for economy, has already arrived.

The United Arab Republic delegation led by vice-chairman of organisation for industrialisation Amin Helm, will arrive tomorrow.

The meeting will examine possibilities of increasing production goods, industrial raw materials, and finished products, to satisfy the common needs of the three countries and will explore possibilities for export to other markets.

The meeting will also examine possibilities for industrial cooperation, joint marketing, and joint investment.

Industries which have been listed as possible fields for industrial cooperation between three countries

are automobiles and ancillaries, dredgers, tractors, railway rolling stock, electronics, iron refractories, petrochemicals, fertilisers and tyres.

The working group for industrial cooperation arose out of a meeting of President Nasser, President Tito, and Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in New Delhi last October.

This meeting was followed by a meeting of ministers of the three countries in December.

Two other working groups on tariffs and trade preferences, and on shipping, have already met in Cairo and Belgrade.

Fire At Petroleum Storage Depot

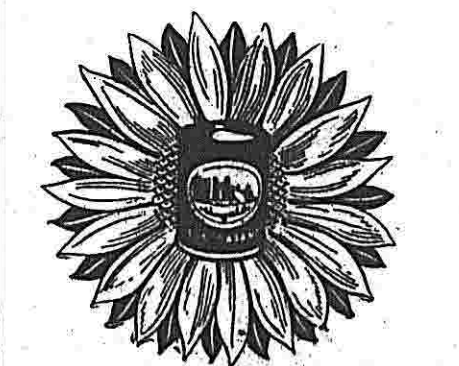
MONTREAL, Aug. 20, (AP).—A raging fire, fed by gasoline and fuel oil, roared out of control through a petroleum storage depot Saturday. One huge storage tank exploded shortly before noon.

The blast scattered more than 200 firemen, who had been battling the inferno steadily for 10 hours after it erupted at 1:30 a.m. (0530 GMT). One was taken to hospital with severe burns to both legs.

Three other storage tanks were threatened as flames spread around them. Each had safety valves.

In the early hours of the fire, flames engulfed one tank but it was kept from exploding when the safety valve allowed its gasoline to escape.

The depot is owned by Calx Oil Company, an American-owned firm which buys petroleum products from various sources—mainly in the United States—and sells it to discount retailers across Canada. The imported products are stored at the depot.



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Terror Campaign During Election By VC Feared

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20, (Reuters). The United States yesterday published the first extensive chart of the moon's hidden side, compiled from pictures taken by unmanned U.S. and Soviet spacecraft.

Except for a narrow outer rim none of the features shown on the chart, prepared by the U.S. air force, has ever been seen by man. The chart, which gives details of about three-quarters of the moon's hidden half, was based on data provided by the first four U.S. Lunar orbiters and the Soviet Zond 3, the first spacecraft to photograph "behind the moon" two years ago.

The chart was prepared for the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) in preparation for next week's meeting of the International Astronomical Union in Prague, which will decide on proposed names for places on the moon.

Viet Cong Attack US Airfield

HANOI, Aug. 20, (Hsinhua).—The South Vietnam Liberation armed forces attacked the U.S. airfield at Soc Trang with heavy weapons recently according to the South Vietnam "Giai Phong" press agency.

Initial reports showed that the liberation forces destroyed six enemy aircraft and hit many others, and killed or wounded a number of U.S. and puppet troops.

This was the 14th attack on Soc Trang U.S. airfield by the liberation armed forces.

During the previous 13 attacks, a total of 261 enemy aircraft and 60 military vehicles were destroyed or damaged, seven airplane spare-parts stores and 12 barracks burned down, and about 900 enemies including 259 U.S. troops wiped out.



ARIANA CINEMA At 2, 5, 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. American cinemascop colour film in Farsi.

DUEL IN THE SUN PARK CINEMA At 2:30, 5:30 and 8 p.m. American cinemascop colour film in Farsi.

FORUM WORLD FEATURES

Chief Luthuli

(Contd. from page 2) all there was the humanity of the man. He told me once how a certain police officer kept interrogating him about illegal meetings, and The Chief added: "He does it because it's his job but he doesn't like doing it. You know he's really quite a decent chap."

The Chief was always ready to learn something new and seek advice although his final decisions were always what he himself thought right. Charles Hooper, in his introduction to the Luthuli autobiography, quotes him as saying characteristically: "There now! A worker I met at the bus stop has just told me something I never knew about soil erosion." And The Chief sent for both Alan Paton (author of "Cry The Beloved Country") and national president of the South African Liberal Party) and myself, among others, to help him with his Nobel Peace Prize acceptance speech.

The day he burned his reference book (the hated "pass" which every African is South African has to carry) marked a turning point in his life. This was his expression of his deep disgust for the symbol of what he regarded as oppression. "Here," he said (and in other men but not in him it would have sounded melodramatic), "are the ashes of my dead self," he called on all his people to burn their passes too; and this led to his arrest and detention in jail and then in a prison hospital in Pretoria as his health deteriorated. That was in 1960. He received the Nobel Peace Prize the following year and was elected rector of Glasgow University in 1982.

He said to me one day that we must take a day off and go on a picnic. We never made that picnic.

Khamsa Nezami

with certainty that Sultan Ali, the scribe of this volume, is not that Sultan Ali because the illustrations in this volume are by Behzad, who died in Herat in 924 A.H. and is buried near the Mukhtar mountain.

This is evident from the fact that from the date of Mehzad's death an up to the year in which this booklet was written (999 A.H.) there is a gap of 57 years. If we were to suppose that he wrote the booklet at least 10 years before his death and if, as the finely moulded handwriting shows, he was 35 years old, then he was 97 when he wrote the booklet, a surmise clearly untenable for a person of this age and years.

Furthermore, a person possessing such a fine handwriting, is not lower, if not better, than Sultan Ali Mashadi. How is it possible that a person of such outstanding merit and skill could remain in the shadows and away from the public gaze? This point becomes of even greater importance when we see that a master of Behzad's stature has undertaken the job of illustrating the book.

In the light of these facts and especially on the basis of the identity of the handwriting, the style of calligraphy and the presence of Behzad's paintings, it is quite possible, even certain, that this Khamsa was written by Sultan Ali Mashadi, the famous calligraphist, and illustrated by the celebrated artist, Behzad.

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